

Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1826.

[NO. 107.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

NORTH & S. CAROLINA LOTTERY,

For the benefit of OXFORD ACADEMY in North-Carolina, &c.

FIRST CLASS—To be drawn 29th Nov. 1826.

J. B. YATES & A. McINTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$12,000	is	\$12,000
1 - - 6,000	-	6,000
1 - - 5,000	-	5,000
1 - - 4,000	-	4,000
1 - - 2,500	-	2,500
1 - - 1,340	-	1,340
6 - - 1,000	-	6,000
12 - - 500	-	6,000
156 - - 50	-	7,800
780 - - 10	-	7,800
7,800 - - 5	-	39,000
8,760 Prizes.		97,440
15,600 Blanks.—24,360 Tickets.		

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 numbers will be publicly placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out; and that Ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of \$12,000.

And those five other Tickets having on them the same numbers, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d to \$6,000
The 2d, 1st and 3d to 5,000
The 2d, 3d and 1st to 4,000
The 3d, 1st and 2d to 2,500
The 3d, 2d and 1st to 1,350

The 6 tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn numbers, in some one of their orders, will each be entitled to a prize of \$1,000.

The 12 tickets which shall have on them any other three of the drawn numbers, in any order of permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$500.

The 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of \$50.

Those 78 tickets which shall have on them some other two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$10.

And those 7,800 tickets, which shall have on them some one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$5.

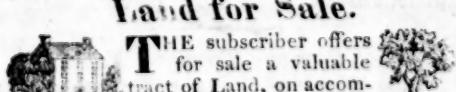
No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets and Shares can be had in the above scheme at the Managers' Offices.

Whole Tickets, \$5 00 | Quarters, \$1 25
Halves, 25

(P) Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, are for sale at the office of the Catawba Journal. Orders by mail, enclosing the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Land for Sale.

 THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accomodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experiment has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure. There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE.
N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment. A. C. M.
82tf

Overseer Wanted.

A MAN of sobriety, industry, and one accustomed to the use of Negroes. To such a one liberal wages will be given. A man with a small family would be preferred.

WM. J. POLK.

Notice.

THERE will be sold at the late dwelling house of Robert Worke, in Statesville, on Thursday, the 30th of November next; a large assortment of

Household and Kitchen Furniture, remnant of Store Goods, Farming Utensils, Horses, Cattle and Hogs:—Also, between

25 & 30 NEGROES.

of every description, a large number of which are young and likely boys and girls, from 10 to 17 years of age. Part of the purchase money for the Negroes will be cash.

Further terms will be made known on day of sale. Due attendance by

MARY WORKE, Executrix.

JOHN MUSHAT, Exr.

September 11, 1826.—419

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY

TO ENCOURAGE THE PUBLICATION OF THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of November next.

Scheme.

1 Prize of 20,000	Dollars, is	\$20,000
1 10,000	-	10,000
1 5,000	-	5,000
1 2,000	-	2,000
2 1,500	-	3,000
8 1,000	-	8,000
10 500	-	5,000
20 200	-	3,600
40 100	-	4,000
50 50	-	2,500
450 20	-	9,000
1,050 10	-	10,500
7,366 5	-	36,830

9,000 Prizes. 23,886 tickets at \$5 is 119,430

14,886 Blanks

□ Not two Blanks to a Prize. □

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days' drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the prizes in another.

STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:

The last drawn Ticket on the	
First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	\$200
Second day, - - - - -	500
Third day, - - - - -	500
Fourth day, - - - - -	500
Fifth day, - - - - -	500
Sixth day, - - - - -	500
Seventh day, - - - - -	500
Eighth day, - - - - -	500
Ninth day, - - - - -	1,000
Tenth day, - - - - -	1,000
Eleventh day, - - - - -	1,000
Twelfth day, - - - - -	1,000
Thirteenth day, - - - - -	1,000
Fourteenth day, - - - - -	1,000
Fifteenth day, - - - - -	1,500
Sixteenth day, - - - - -	5,000
Seventeenth day, - - - - -	10,000
Eighteenth day, - - - - -	20,000

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

\$73,730.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape-Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. 30 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of 15 per cent. All prizes not demanded within 12 months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, Commissioner.

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interests of literature and science; and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHÉY.

(P) Tickets in the above Lottery are for sale at the Office of the Journal. Orders by mail, will be promptly attended to.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT L. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826.

*80

House of Entertainment,



AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by

ROBERT WATSON.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The Design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

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WM. J. POLK.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Town Lots, Negroes,

MULES, &c. FOR SALE.

ON Monday, the 4th of Dec. next, the sale of the personal property of John Fulenwider, deceased, will commence at the High Shoals, his former residence, and continue from day to day until finished. The property consists of a number of valuable negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls; among them are some good house-servants, potters, a first-rate bricklayer, and good field hands; live stock, viz.: Horses, Mules, Hogs, &c. An eight-day clock, a piano-forte, a new Cotton saw Gin, a quantity of salt, some oats, fodder and hay; a quantity of bar and rolled iron, castings, among which are some cotton screws; nails, a large new French Burr Mill-Stone, a new sulky, and a gig some worn, wagons, farming tools, and sundry other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Also, on Monday, the 11th of Dec. in the town of Lincolnton, a number of lots in different situations; some improved, and others not, among them, Lot No. 1, on the N. W. square, incontestably the most valuable in the town; several are on the main street; and one well improved, with commodious buildings thereon, well suited for any public business: A quantity of merchandise, well assorted; some iron castings, &c.; together with a large quantity of good well burnt Brick. Sales to be continued from day to day until completed.

Terms of sale will be, a credit of one year for all sums of ten dollars and upwards, except the lots, which will be on a credit of 1 and 2 years. Bond and approved security, resident in this state, will be required.

ROBT. H. BURTON,
HENRY FULENWIDER, *Exrs.*
Lincoln County, Oct. 7, 1826.—419.

Political.

[From the Baltimore American.]

The threatened interruption of their trade with the British West Indies, is naturally a subject of much interest to the merchants and ship owners of the United States.

It is to be hoped that our minister in England, will soon effectuate an adjustment of the points debated between the two cabinets.

Our own has, in the mean time, been unjustly accused

of throwing obstacles in the way of an arrangement, and a letter dated London,

published in the N. York Enquirer, expresses surprise that Mr. Adams

because it has terminated in the stability of the constitution of our beloved country, and in support of the presentable, and so far, firm and honest administration.

It would be presumptuous in us to say, that the triumphant majority obtained, has settled the question as to the next presidency—that must in a great measure depend upon subsequent events.—The question with the majority has not been personal, but constitutional. If Mr. Adams shall continue to act as president of the United States, and not of a party, he will receive the same, and even an increased support at the next election.

The wise and virtuous of all parties call for, and expect such an administration, and will support it. The late contest was between the friends of the constitution, and the administration under it, and their revilers and opposers; and as far as our influence extended, we endeavored to confine it within these limits; or in other words, we wished the votes of New-Jersey to declare, whether Mr. Adams had been constitutionally and honorably elected, and whether they would not disown the alteration of the constitution, and the violence of the opposition in Congress, and all its abettors.

We should have lamented indeed, if the election had taken any other course, both as it regards our common country, and the distinguished individuals concerned.

Patriot.

The Enquirer and National Intelligencer.—These high belligerents, still carry on their war of State Rights. The Intelligencer is as cool and polite as ever—notes of interrogation multiply in the Enquirer as the strife waxes warmer and warmer. Nevertheless observing men foresee that it will end at last, just where it began—neither side will be convinced, or convince. Under this persuasion, we offer ourselves as mediators of a peace, on the principle of the *status ante bellum*.

It was a profound observation of some philosopher, that mankind invariably have less charity for that particular vice or weakness in others, for which they themselves are remarkable, than for any other. Will it be credited, that the Editors of the Enquirer have assailed Messrs. Gales and Seaton for a want of independence? Calling them the “unfaltering supporters of every Administration”—the “Vicar of Bray,” mouth pieces of the existing Administration! The charge may be true, or it may not—we enter not into its merits: but that it should be preferred by the Enquirer, and that in a tone of lofty consciousness of being exempt from all liability to the same suspicion, and of contempt for those who are obnoxious to it, is certainly one of the most remarkable cases of editorial indelicacy that has ever fallen under our observation.

The President's Visit to Newport.—The President of the U. States arrived at Newport, in Rhode Island, on the 20th ult. on his way to Washington, and on Saturday morning visited the public works now erecting in the harbor, the Redwood Library, Lace School, &c. At three o'clock he partook of a dinner, provided at Townsend's by the citizens. After the cloth was removed, the following toast was given by Governor Collins, who presided:

The President of the United States—At noon in Rhode Island.

The President then rose, and spoke in effect as follows—but in his own more appropriate and eloquent language:

I rise, gentlemen, to return you my thanks for the flattering manner in which I have been alluded to, and for the kindness of my reception here among you. It has given me an opportunity of renewing many old and valued friendships, and of forming new ones, equally fortunate in my estimation of them. It has been grateful to me, thus to receive and reciprocate your kindness: the occasion, believe me, will ever remain dear to my memory. Permit me, gentlemen, to offer you—

Rhode Island.—In the American sisterhood, may her prosperity be proportioned, not to the lowliness of her stature, but to the loftiness of her spirit.

Effects of Freedom.—Since the restoration of Liberty of the Press in Portugal, eight new journals have been started. In other respects, also, the Constitution has begun to manifest the benign results which are certain to attend on a liberal system of government. Indeed, that despotism retards, nay, destroys, and that freedom quickens, the public prosperity, are now established principles in politics; and are quite as certain as that the frost of winter suspends, and the genial breath of spring reanimates, the growth of vegetation. If the King of Spain should take instruction from the example of Don Pedro, the calamities that desolate that once beautiful country, would give place to peace, abundance and content.

N. Y. Statesman.

John Andrew Shultz, has been re-elected Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, without opposition, for the term of three years.

Allen Trimble has been elected Governor of the State of Ohio, by a large majority over his competitor.

The New Hampshire Patriot states, that there is a Free Stone Quarry in Franconia, which yields its proprietors a clear and annual profit of \$3000 a year, after paying all the expenses of work.

that to promote that interest here, is their first and last consideration. This was not to be effected by abusing James Madison, or denouncing his Administration. This course was not one to gratify public feeling, or to promote the interest of the paper—or retain the favor of the Legislature, who annually re-elected a Public Printer. Hence in the crisis produced by chartering the U. S. Bank—certainly the most specific as well as dangerous experiment yet made in constitutional construction—*State Rights* and *State Sovereignty* were feebly sustained by the Enquirer. At all events, James Madison got off with a few gentle reproaches. But let John Q. Adams talk of a Light House or two in the skies—a thing which can neither bribe public integrity, nor feed an army—and the gulph of consolidation immediately yawns under the feet of Messrs. Ritchie and Gooch. Ah! gentlemen, you know which side your bread is buttered—and you are resolved, if sycophantic accommodation to public opinion can effect your object, to keep it buttered. You think now, that John Q. is so unpopular in Virginia, that you cannot abuse him and his Administration too much for your own interests—but remember the higher a bear climbs a tree, the more he exposes himself.

Richmond Whig.

We have before had occasion to advert to the sentiments of the *Utica Sentinel*, as entitled, from the character of the paper, and the ability, as well as moderation of its course, to respectful consideration. In the last number of that paper we find the following paragraph, and give it without comment, adding only the expression of our hope, that the statement respecting the feelings of Mr. Clinton, may be proved to be correct.

N. Y. American.

Perhaps no more satisfactory indication of the popularity of Mr. Adams' administration in this state could be given, than is afforded by the nominations made by both of our parties for the office of Governor at the ensuing election. That Mr. Clinton, and the great body of his political friends are friendly to all the great measures of Mr. Adams' administration, no one doubts, whatever the Argus may insinuate, and nothing but the necessity of the case, and a conviction that such was the sentiment of the state at large, could have driven Mr. Van Buren and his friends to take up Judge Rochester, whose sentiments on that point are equally well known, and like Mr. Clinton, has received a respectable but more subordinate appointment from Mr. Adams.

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Foreign.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The *Silas Richards* arrived at New-York on Thursday evening, 26th ult. bringing Liverpool papers of the 25th, and London of the 23d ult.

The Courier of the 23d says, that accounts from all parts of the country represent trade as improving and employment increasing. Money was plentiful—Consols were at 80 1-4. American Bank Stock £23 6. Sixes for 1814, 88 1-2; for 1815, 90 to 91. Trade has also improved considerably in Scotland. Sir Walter Scott has sold his house in Edinburgh and greater part of his furniture, and works hard and lives in lodgings. He has declared he will pay every farthing he owes, and will not listen to any offer of a composition. By the sale of his house and other means, he has paid off all debts under £50.

Hostilities have commenced between Russia and Persia, and it is said that Prince Abbas Mirza has a secret treaty with Russia against his father. Russia is said to have remonstrated against the proposed levy of 300,000 men by the Turkish Sultan, as incompatible with the safety of countries nearest Russia. There are 100,000 troops round Moscow. It is said the Persians have made incursions into Russia.

Appearances are more favorable in Greece. There are rumours of great reverses to the Turks and Egyptians. Lord Cochrane has arrived.

Six hundred wretched females, taken at Missolonghi, have been sold in the slave market at Alexandria—they averaged about £12 sterling each.

Recent letters from Alexandria state, that the Pacha of Egypt has offered a reward of 20,000 dollars to any person who may capture Lord Cochrane. To prevent assassination, he declares that he will not confer any reward in the event of his death.

The Sheffield manufacturers have produced an alloy which they have named “Peruvian steel,” that is reckoned superior to the best Indian wool, of which the far-famed Damascus blades are manufactured.

The sickness in Groningen still prevails. The number of sick in the city and suburbs alone was 3,196, and the deaths, from the 7th to the 14th September, were 142.

The powder magazine at Ostend, which contained upwards of 60 tons weight of powder, exploded on the 19th ult. and killed upwards of 30 persons. About four millions of brick were blown over the town, and a great number of houses were shattered to pieces.

Coronation of the Emperor of Russia.—The ceremony of the coronation of the Emperor of Russia took place on the 22d ult. (Sunday, 3d inst.) at Moscow. That part of the Kremlin where the procession passed, was entirely closed, and a scaffolding erected, the seats on which varied from 75 to 25 rubles. The ancient cathedral, which is very small, could not contain, at the utmost, above five hundred spectators, and of these scarcely one-fourth was accommodated with seats. Discharges of artillery announced the completion of the ceremony to the multitudes, who were assembled without, and on their return the Emperor and Empress were greeted with loud and enthusiastic acclamations. The Grand Duke Constantine assisted at the ceremony, and walked in the procession. The city was brilliantly illuminated during three successive evenings. The venerable towers of the Kremlin were one entire blaze of variegated lamps. The Courier states, that “the impression produced on the Russian nobility, by the magnificent and splendid entertainments given by the Duke of Devonshire, has been that of unbounded admiration.”

An Apparition.—The following strange story is related by a man employed by Mr. Smith of the Black's Head, Nottingham, in the capacity of chaise driver:—He states, that a few evenings since, having been engaged to convey a gentleman from the residence of Lady Manvers, at Home Pierrepont to this town, he waiting near the entrance of the mansion, with his chaise and horses, for his passenger, about 10 o'clock, he was suddenly startled by the appearance of a female figure, arrayed in white. He was convinced in his own mind, there was something supernatural in its shape, not merely by the extraordinary sensation he felt, but by the restlessness and anxiety shown by the horses. The figure passed on; but though relieved from its presence, he was only freed from the intense state of alarm he had been thrown into by the arrival of his passenger, who found him with his hair literally standing on an end, from fright. He proceeded on his journey to Nottingham; but on passing through Home lane, some considerable time after his first view of the apparition, he was horrified by its appearance a second time. The horses were no less alarmed, and made a full stop, “sweating,” as the narrator states, “at every pore.” With some difficulty he urged them on, and a third time he met the spectre, but at such a distance from the place where he first observed it, that no human creature on foot could have passed over the ground in the time. The last time the figure was

as appalling to his sight as at the two former visitations. The man ultimately arrived at the end of his journey, and was taken severely to task by his employer for overdriving the horses, for such appeared to have been the case, from the heated and fretted state they were in. He declared, however, and still persists in the statement, that he had been an hour coming from Holme—certainly a moderate rate of driving for so short a distance.

[Eng. paper.]

Extract of a letter written by Dr. J. D. Fisher, who is now in Paris, to a Gentleman in Boston, under date of August 23d.

“The news of the decease of the venerable Ex-Presidents, Jefferson and Adams, reached this city a few days since, and you can hardly conceive of the effect which this intelligence produced in the minds of our countrymen, and of the friends of liberal sentiments.

“The good and generous Lafayette shed tears when the news was read to him; and the Journals of the day spoke of it in the language of grief, and have teemed with eulogiums upon the virtues, talents, and public services of these great apostles of liberty and the rights of man. The circumstances of their eventful lives, the immense benefits which they have, by their talents, labours, and influence, bestowed upon the world; and the peculiar and almost miraculous coincidence of their deaths, say those papers, will serve as themes for Homers and Virgils of all future times.”

In the same letter the writer observes, that “every thing of a political nature, which takes place in our country, is read here with avidity, and the state papers and public speeches of our statesmen are sought after with great interest. The speeches of our distinguished fellow-citizens, Lloyd and Webster, which they delivered in Congress the last winter, have been translated into French, and published in a neat pamphlet; the public journals and reviews speak of them in terms of unqualified praise.”

Outrage.—The following occurrence, says the Baltimore Patriot, communicated by Capt. Lacoste, of the Desdemona, which arrived at New-York on Wednesday evening, will without doubt, be investigated by our government, and if found correct, it is hoped the aggressor will not suffer to pass off without atonement.

“The Desdemona left Sisal Harbor, Oct. 1, at 1 P. M. bound to New-York. At midnight, was four times fired at by the Mexican brig of war Victoria. Capt. Machin, the 4th, being a cannon shot, fell within ten feet of the main chains, and compelled me to heave to. The Victoria then ranged ahead of the ship. At 2 A. M., hailed and asked in English what ship, &c. After answering their questions, I inquired what vessel that was—they replied H. B. M. brig Beaver. I then desired that he would despatch me immediately, but was answered that I must lie by him until day light. I remonstrated in vain. At 2, 30, the launch was sent with 25 armed men, of which five were soldiers with muskets and bayonets. They took charge of the ship, and made a strict search for documents to prove her in an illicit trade; they, by force of arms, took from me my trunk containing, with ship's documents and sealed letters to consignees and owners, all my personal and private papers, and then demanded the ship's register—this I refused to give up, except with my life, not being able myself, through sickness, to proceed with it on board. Shortly after my trunk was restored, but all the sealed letters, 24 in number, were retained by captain Machin. They placed one of their own men at the helm, and ordered me into confinement in the ship's cabin. I then again mentioned my illness and the confined state of air in the cabin, owing to having cargo stowed in it. They then made prisoners of my officers and myself on the quarter deck, and imprisoned the seamen in the forecastle.—By force of arms they prevented me from hoisting an American ensign at the mizzen peak. After daylight I was permitted to proceed with the ship's boat and crew on board the Victoria. I was there again imprisoned with two of my men—the boat was taken from me and for some time used in their service. When Capt. M. called me down to examine my register and letters, I strenuously remonstrated against his breaking any of the seals, stating that several of the letters were to persons of high standing in New York, capable of carrying prosecution to a great extent—yet he persisted and broke seven of the seals. When I further remonstrated against the rash proceeding, the ransacking of my ship, taking it from me, and imprisoning myself and crew, he told me in reply, that such were Commodore Pöter's orders. I then stated to him that I would lay my remonstrance before the government of the U. States. He then flew into a violent rage, calling me an insolent American son of a—h. After having held armed possession of the ship 8 hours, and detained her ten and a half hours, I was dismissed, with liberty to proceed on my voyage.—They urged many very pressing invitations to my crew to ship on board the V., offering \$14 per month, 3 months' pay in advance, and \$20 bounty, to prevail on them to desert the ship, and thereby leave me in distress.

The Court deliberated for a few moments; when an order was given to the clerk to withdraw a juror; and the Jury was dismissed.

It is understood that the jury were divided in the following manner: 7 to 5 for convicting all the defendants, and 2 to 4 for convicting all but Henry Eckford.

Domestic.

INDIANS.

The *Missouri Republic* of the 5th inst. contains the following information respecting the conference between Gen. Clark and the contending tribes of Indians in that quarter. Every friend of this unfortunate race of people will share in our regret, that this Council should, on its termination, have left ground for such apprehensions as are expressed by the Editor of the Republican. Time and circumstances are co-operating with sufficient success to exterminate the aborigines of our soil, without receiving any assistance from their own internal dissensions. The agent of the U. States has acted on a correct interpretation of his duty in attempting to check a spirit so unnatural in its character, and so destructive in its effects: he has discharged a duty to humanity, as well as his country, and deserves the approbation of both, whatever the success which may follow the effort.

INDIAN COUNCIL.

There has been, for the last week, a Council held between the Delawares, and their allies, the Shawnees, Kickapoos, &c. on one part, and the Osages, on the other. A war has existed, for the last fourteen months, between these nations, and many scalps taken. The Osages have, it is said, generally been the greatest sufferers in their predatory excursions. The parties were invited to assemble here, by Gen. Clark, the superintendent of Indian Affairs, with a view to an amicable adjustment, under the auspices of the U. States, of the existing differences between them. From what we have heard, it appears that the Osages are willing to make peace, but the Delawares, finding themselves in the wrong, are averse to it; and the tomahawk and scalping knife, seems to be the most probable result of this attempt to heal the wounds of the respective tribes; and we believe we are not wrong in supposing, from the embittered feelings of animosity expressed towards each other, that the contest, if resolved on, will be a bloody and exterminating one.

The Osages, it is presumed, can enumerate about two thousand warriors; while their opponents and allies are not near so strong; but this disadvantage, in point of numbers, is counterbalanced by their dexterity in using them, and their bravery, for which latter qualities the Osages have never been greatly distinguished.

Mortality.—About three weeks since, our readers may remember, we announced the death of William Titus, who resided at Flushing, New-York. In about a week after this event, John Titus, a brother of the deceased, sickened and died of the same disease. On Saturday last, Daniel Titus, another brother, belonging to Westbury, but who had gone to see his mourning relations at Flushing, died of the same complaint, after a few days' illness. Ann Willis, of this city, daughter of the last mentioned person, attended the funeral of her deceased uncle, John, and died in a few days afterwards. We learn that Samuel Titus, of Memaroneck, another brother of the same family, is very low, and little hope is entertained of his recovery. A young lady is very sick who attended Mrs. Willis in her last illness. The above mentioned deceased brothers were all respectable members of the Society of Friends. The disease which has proved so fatal in this family, we have been told, was the intermittent fever.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Court of Oyer and Terminer, New York.

This morning the jury came into court; and being questioned as to their verdict, declared that they had not, and could not decide.

Judge Edwards asked whether it was not possible that they could agree upon a special verdict, accompanied by a statement of facts to be explained by the court.

Mr. Wallace, one of the jurors, said he saw no prospect of a coincidence in opinion, and that the difference seemed radical.

Mr. Fitch, another Juror, said that the jury was not unanimous in its opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants.

The Court deliberated for a few moments; when an order was given to the clerk to withdraw a juror; and the Jury was dismissed.

It is understood that the jury were divided in the following manner: 7 to 5 for convicting all the defendants, and 2 to 4 for convicting all but Henry Eckford.

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jury from the guilt of their clients, the witnesses are calumniated and abused *ore rotundo*. This is neither manly nor just, and should be checked. We are glad to see a commencement of reform, in the case above referred to.

The JOURNAL.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1826.

The mail stage from Fredericksburg, Va. to Powelton, Ga. is to run twice a week, after the first of January next. We shall then be enabled to furnish our readers with intelligence much earlier, than we can do under the present arrangement. In addition to the more rapid circulation of intelligence, the contemplated arrangement will divert a good deal of travel from the lower to the middle route, which, for obvious reasons, would have the preference of travellers.

Change.—The *Encyclopedia*, printed at Yorkville, S. C. has changed its name, as well as its character—it is now the "*People's Advocate*," and devoted to Gen. Jackson. Mr. Xerxes H. Cushman, one of the editors of the *Encyclopedia*, is now the sole editor of the *Advocate*.

Large Load.—On Friday last, Mr. Wm. Bell, residing within four miles of Gettysburg, Pa. brought to Baltimore market, in a common farmer's wagon with five horses, 10 barrels of whiskey and 15 barrels of flour, besides a few kegs of butter. The weight of the whole exceeded three tons and a half.

Balt. Patriot.

American Eagle.—A gentleman informs us that as he was travelling last week through Whitefield, in Coos County, N. H. he noticed a large Eagle which had just been killed, by a Mrs. Cooley, and received from her the following relation—that being alone, and hearing a noise among the geese, she ran out, and found a strange bird had seized the gander. She at first thought it must be an owl, but living in the woods, she would not be frightened by an owl, and fearlessly approached the stranger, though unarmed. The Eagle retreated some distance, with spread wings, but soon turned upon its pursuer, with much fierceness and fury.—Mrs. C. cast about to find something to defend herself, and fortunately picked up a stick, half an inch in diameter, with this she made a pass, and hit the bird directly in the eye, which so disabled it, that with an additional stroke or two she finished the job. The Eagle's stretched wings measured over 7 feet, with claws which would make most women shudder to look at, who had been thus exposed.

New-Hampshire Sentinel.

On Tuesday morning last, just before day, the Northern Stage, when within a few miles of Louisburg, on its way south, was robbed of all its baggage. There were several passengers, all of whom stopped to recover, if possible, their trunks, one of which, we understand, contained Jewellery to the amount of \$1,000.

Raleigh Register.

Seed Wheat and Grass Seed.—The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of this State has pleasure in informing the several Agricultural Societies, that the White Flint Wheat and Grass Seed, ordered to be procured for their use by said Board, have arrived, and are now lying in the Ware-house of Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, where the several Societies will please to apply for the Casks directed to them.—All expences to Fayetteville will be paid by the Board.

ib.

Family Jars.—At the circuit court of the United States sitting in Philadelphia, last week, a prosecution commenced by one sister against another, for taking a letter from the post-office, and opening or causing it to be opened, was tried, and terminated, we are happy to say, in the acquittal of the accused. Both the parties are respectable, and we hope that a case of the same kind may never again occur in this country. We have noticed only to reprobate it, and to suggest that perhaps a little kind interposition on the part of magistrates and others is alone necessary to prevent these unhappy family broils from being carried to an issue so painful, and so well calculated to mortify and injure the reputations of a whole connection, as that to which we have alluded.

Aurora.

We learn from Mr. Windsor, that the elegant lace dress which obtained a premium of ten dollars at Pawtuxet, was purchased by the President of the United States when he visited the Lace School, at Newport, on Saturday last. He stated that he made the purchase for the purpose of showing the work in Washington.

Prov. Journal.

A Stumper.—A Pumpkin was raised this season by Mr. Laufman, of Strasburg, Pa. weighing 104 pounds, and measuring six feet in circumference.

Letters received from Florida, state, that a duel was recently fought within that territory, between young Murat, and Col. Macomb, of Tallahassee, in which the former was wounded, but not severely.

Cobbett.—A work just published in England, entitled, "The Poor Man's Friend," unmasks the audacious falsehoods, impudence, and knavery of Cobbett, by quoting his own words, expressed at different times, and then setting them side by side in columns, in the following manner.

EXAMPLES.

PHRASE.
1. No one doubts the integrity of Sir F. Burdett.
2. Sir F. Burdett is the least conceited man I ever saw.
3. Mr. Burke was the most eloquent of orators, the profoundest of statesmen, the ornament of his country.
4. Though Paine was no Christian, he was no blasphemer.
5. The Americans are the least criminal people in the world.
6. Nothing short of universal suffrage would be just.

There are several editors in this country, who might be made to appear as inconsistent, & as destitute of principle, as Cobbett; and Maj. Noah, of the Enquirer, has often been exhibited in this way, as a bundle of the rarest inconsistencies. Some ambitious politicians too, who are now patriots of the first water, and make professions of their love for the *people*, on all occasions, might be thus shown off to great advantage.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Mr. EDITOR: As it must be conceded that the measures of the present administration are prompted by the most exalted patriotism, founded in wisdom, and consequently calculated to promote the best interests of our country, it is absurd to oppose them because they are not headed by a southern man. All sectional jealousies should be done away. The individual, whose bosom is warmed by the genuine *amor patriæ*, will be satisfied with the chief magistrate of his country, when his conscience convinces him of the rectitude of his intentions and wisdom of his measures. There is not a state in the union but would feel honored in furnishing a President for our widely extended republic; nor can this laudable spirit be censured, unless *unfair means* should be used to palm upon the people a man whose qualifications are wholly unsuited to this dignified and responsible station. In political contests, where there are several competitors for *one office*, it is impossible that *all* can succeed; therefore, after an honorable and *constitutional* decision, the people should, as good republicans, submit to the will of the majority. And it is pleasing to observe, by the various public journals, that the administration is gaining ground every where.

North-Carolina is somewhat silent; but this silence may be fairly construed into an acquiescence of the leading measures of the government.

In the last presidential contest, (as is well known,) there was considerable diversity of opinion here relative to the claims of the several candidates; and the contest between the friends of Messrs. Crawford and Jackson* was conducted with much warmth; and owing to the defeat of both parties, and the triumph of a third, a considerable calm ensued.

This serene aspect of affairs has given time for reflection; and the salutary measures of the administration have enlisted in its favor several of the most zealous friends of Jackson and Crawford. They now view the present chief magistrate as the *head* of the nation, and not as the head of a virulent political party. They also look upon him as the profound scholar, patriot and statesman, devoting all the energies of his gigantic mind to the prosperity of the country and the happiness of man. But, the wisest and best men that have ever adorned the world, have been persecuted. Mr. Adams cannot expect to escape the common lot:

Men, that make
Envoy, and crooked malice, nourishment,
Dare bite the best.—SHAKESPEARE.

LUCIUS.
Nov. 6th, 1826.

* It is known there was no electoral ticket for Mr. Adams, consequently his friends could not be heard.

A letter from St. Jago de Cuba, under date of 21st September, mentions that on the 18th, an awful earthquake was experienced there. "There were two shocks, the second more severe

than the first, and the duration of each was about one minute. The noise resembled the rumbling of heavy loaded wagons dragged over a paved archway, and finished with a tremendous explosion like the simultaneous discharge of an immense number of cannon. The confusion was unexampled—men, women, and children, suddenly leaving their beds, and running in every direction; some with little clothing on, and many entirely naked. The most pitiful cries and shrieks were heard from these terrified people, who were to be seen running to the Cathedral, and offering up their hurried devotions of the moment. But few houses were thrown down, no lives lost, and the damage was comparatively trifling. Numbers of large fish were observed jumping and playing about the vessels in the harbor, just before the shock."

Eleven of the counties of this State gave majorities for the administration, and three for that of the opposition.—The Administration majority of Monmouth, averaged 48. Nearly 25,000 votes were polled in the State, two years since there were 18,217. The average number of votes given for the Jackson electoral ticket in 1824, was 10,344; in 1826, they averaged 9,734, being 610 less than they received two years ago. The number of Adams' votes in 1824, was 8,406: in 1826, it was 14,784; a gain of more than 6,800.

Trenton True American.

Preparations are making for fortifying the mountain near Montreal. They had begun to cut down the trees on the side of the projected works.

If it so happened that an officer in the military or naval service of his country professes to be an advocate and supporter of the Administration, a hue and cry are immediately set up against him in all the "affiliated" presses of the Opposition, and he is denounced as the *minion of power*, the hireling *bully* of the President, &c. But if an officer of the army or navy abuse the President, drink "success to Gen. Jackson" at all public dinners, and proclaim the corruption of the Administration, these same presses acquiesce in this exercise of his rights as a citizen, and all is well. Now we cannot imagine why an officer may not be quite as justifiable in exercising his right of opinion in one case as in the other. Mr. STOCKTON, a gallant officer of the navy, whose fellow-citizens esteemed him so highly, that they sent him to represent them in the Convention of New-Jersey, has been stigmatized and abused in the most shameful manner, because he ventured to express approbation of those who administered the government under which he held his commission. On the contrary, two officers, a naval and military hero, in Charleston, were, we are told, among the most active and vociferous electioneers for the *Opposition* in the recent election, and not a word is whispered against them. Is this as it should be?

Nat. Journal.

It is said that the heir male and lineal descendant of the earl of Perth, has lately been discovered to be a poor pittance in Painsheath Colliery.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, the 7th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. DANIEL CALDWELL, of this county, aged 73 years, to Mrs. ELIZABETH DICKSON, of Cabarrus county, aged 66 years.

\$500 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the jail in this place, on the night of the 17th ult. JOSEPH WEAR, a notorious villain, and charged with high crimes. Wear is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, large bodied, black hair and beard, blue eyes, and has what may be termed a rascally looking countenance. He is a dangerous man in society; and it is hoped all good citizens will be on the watch for his apprehension. The above reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be given to any one who will apprehend him and lodge him in the jail at this place.

ALLEN BALDWIN.

Charlotte, Nov. 4, 1826.—'6f

The Register, Knoxville, and Whig, Nashville, Tenn. will insert the above three times, and forward their accounts, when the money will be promptly remitted.

THE LINCOLN

NAIL MANUFACTORY

IS now in operation, at the High Shoals of the South Fork, about 7 miles south of Lincoln, under the superintendence of Mr. Reeves, a first-rate Nailor, late from Pennsylvania; where can be had all sizes of Cut Nails and Brads, together with every description of Wrought Iron and Castings.

The Nails will be delivered at the Manufactory, or in Lincolnton, by the keg, at 8 cents per lb.; or to any other village or stores, at the Charleston prices, with the addition of the freight from Charleston to the place of delivery. Orders to the subscriber will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

HENRY FULENWIDER.

High Shoals, Lincoln county, N.C.

Oct. 20, 1826.—St's

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25.—Cotton, 9 a 9½; Bacon, 12½; Coffee, 17 a 19; Corn, (old) 60 a 70—new, 50 a 60; Flour, 5½ a 6; Iron, 4½ a 6; Lard, 12½; Molasses, 42 a 45; Nails, 7 a 8½; Sugar, common, 10 a 10½; prime, 11 a 12; Salt, Liv. 80 a 90—T. Island, 75 a 80; Wheat, 1.05 a 1.10; Whiskey, 50.

Cheraw, Oct. 27.—Cotton, 8 a 9½; Corn, 63 a 75; Bacon, 15; Flour, 7 a 8; Lard, 12 a 15.

Camden, Oct. 28.—Cotton, 8 a 9; Corn, 80 a 87; Bacon, 12½ a 13; Brandy, peach, 65 a 75—apple do, 60 a 65; Beeswax, 25 a 28; Coffee, 18 a 23; Flour, 7½ a 8½; Iron, 6½ a 7; Molasses, 50 a 56; Sugar, brown, 11 a 14; Salt, 75 a 87½ Wheat, 1, 25 a 1, 5.

Charleston, Oct. 28.—Cotton, 8 a 10; Bacon, 8½; Beeswax, 26 a 28; Apple Brandy, 38; Corn, 60 a 65; Coffee, prime green, 17 a 18½ inferior to good, 13 a 16; Iron, 4½ a 5; Molasses, 30 a 34; Sugar, brown, 8½ a 9; Muscovado, 9 a 10; Salt, Liv. 42—T. Island, 50; Whiskey, 36 a 37½.

N. Carolina Bank Bills—4½ a 5 percent discount.

Georgia do.—1½ a 3 percent discount.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted, are requested to call and make settlement.

THOS. I. JOHNSON,

P. C. CALDWELL.

Nov. 11, 1826.—3t'9

Dr. P. C. Caldwell can be found by applying at the store of Green Kendrick.

COOPER & M'GINN.

Nov. 11, 1826.—3t'9

Land for Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 28th inst. in Statesville, we will sell all the Land of the late Robert Simonton, lying in the county of Iredell, and all the lots he owned in the town of Statesville; and also, all lots and lands claimed as partnership property by the representatives of the late Robert Worke, deceased, as we are authorized by a decree of the Court of Equity.

The land now offered for sale lies in different parts of the county, and consists of various tracts, some of which are very valuable, particularly the land known by the name of the Whitehouse tract, which was the former residence of Col. A. Worke, deceased, and the lands near Statesville. The lots in the village are some of them, valuable; and among them will be offered for sale the lots on which Capt. Robert Worke lately lived. A credit of one and two years will be given; and the sale continue from day to day till all is sold.

GEO. LEE DAVIDSON, JAMES CAMPBELL, THEOPHILUS FALLS. Ex'r's. of R. Simonton.

Nov. 4, 1826.—3t'9

Notice.

ALL persons indebted, either by note or book account, are earnestly called on to make payment on or before the 20th of December next, as longer indulgence will not be given. We hope this notice will be punctually attended to, as we have no disposition to put people to cost.—Cotton will be taken in payment of debts, at a fair price.

COOPER & M'GINN.

Nov. 11, 1826.—3t'9

BENJ. COHEN, or LEWIN COHEN, Ex'r's.

Those who have left watches with J. Cohen are requested to call and take them away, or they will be sold for the benefit of the estate.

Oct. 27, 1826.—105f.

Runaway.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 11th day of October last, a negro man named CHARLES, eighteen years old, yellow complected, slim made, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and when spoken to, looks wild, and his voice is rather effeminate. The boy says he was raised in the state of Virginia, Prince George county. Any person who will apprehend him, and confine him in any jail, and give me information so that I get him, shall receive a generous reward.

JOHN SLOAN.

Charlotte, Nov. 6, 1826.—106f

Notice.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 21st ult. a very large and a likely black BULL, with some white flakes on his hips, mostly declining to a black; very short horns to the size of him; any other marks not recollect. He was fetched from Wilkes in a drove, and I expect he will try to go back there. Any person that will give me any information so I can get him, or fetch him to me, shall be paid for his trouble, by the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg county, near Steel Creek.

J. W. BROWN.

Nov. 4, 1826.—2t'7

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. D. BOYD & CO. is now dissolved by the death of the latter. Those who stand indebted to said firm, either by note or book account, are now called upon for settlement. The situation of the firm imperiously demands all which is due to it, in order to meet the demands against it. Advertisements of this kind are passing before the eyes of debtors in rapid succession, and many permit them to pass, regardless of the consequences which might result from procrastination, negligence and an entire indifference relative to their debts. It is presumed that those who are in arrears with said firm will have the goodness to suffer themselves to reflect, that they purchased the goods at cash prices; and is it not unreasonable, yea, inconsistent, that the money should not be advanced within the limits of 12 months? If lenient means fail to produce the desired effect, compulsory means must be resorted to, in

Oetry.

MICELLANEOUS THOUGHTS.
The world does often oddities produce,
In this penurious, and in that profuse,
Whom small expenditures will trouble more
Than hundreds squandered on some other score.

On some occasion of vexations wo,
We hate all balm that comfort would bestow;
We rather choose to nurse our fretful fire;
And cherish sentiments of spite and ire.

Though reason be the sovereign of the mind,
With all the passions to his sway consigned,
No power that rules, on earth, in air, or main,
Had e'er a harder empire to maintain.

It oft amuses us in life to trace
The subtle logic and imploring face
Of those who, conscious they have stept astray,
And made some little blunders in their day,
Would fain persuade us, and themselves, in
spite
Of common reason, that they acted right;
And try to lull their wounded minds to rest,
By arguing that "all is for the best."

Each worthy action of our life gone by
Affords some solace to our latest sigh;
And every evil one, by settled doom,
Pursues us with repentance to the tomb.

As surely as we change our humble state,
And crowned ambition makes us rich or great,
Whatever splendor fortune may bestow,
Whatever pleasures power may teach to flow,—
New cares and troubles rise around us too,
Which lay before secluded from our view.

When time, unnoted, swiftly steals away,
Deceived by ardent thought or fancy gay,
The mind enjoys the energy of health,
And triumphs in its intellectual wealth;
But when dull, gloomy, tedious hours succeed,
That seem to linger in their wonted speed,
The mind is low—its springs are nearly dry
And cannot then the stream of thought supply,
Which loves the subtle path of truth to trace,
Or deck existence with ideal grace.

When we behold aught beautiful or great,
Which art has formed, or nature did create,
It yields not only pleasure while we gaze,
But lends it also to our future days.
The painting, touched with admirable grace;
The statue, exquisite in form and face;
The splendid palace, reared with Grecian skill;
The noble city—we contemplate still.
The steam that bubbles through romantic
bounds;
The valley where the shepherd's pipe resounds;
The tangled forest, opening into glades,
That gratefully relieve its twilight shades;
The boundless heath, that wears a sullen frown;
Th' enormous mountain, with its cloudy crown
And craggy sides; the river rushing o'er
A dreadful precipice, with thundering roar,
And foaming rage—indelibly impress,
Maintain a lively image in our breast;
And still as Memory reviews the past,
Appear again, and please us to the last. C.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

FROM THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW.
A Sketch of the Internal Condition of the U. States of America, and of their Political Relations with Europe. By A. Russian. Translated from the French, By An American.—With Notes.

A foreigner's account of our institutions and manners always finds eager readers in America. We entertain this curiosity in common, no doubt, with all other people; but in us it has been heightened by some accidents in our situation, into a sort of impatient anxiety. Our portrait has been drawn by those, for the most part, whom some very intelligible feelings have prevented from regarding us with much good nature, while, at the same time, certain affinities existing between us, have encouraged a hope of the better treatment at their hands. What has magnified the provocation is the respect we entertain for them at heart, and the means they possess, through the diffusion of their language and literature, of giving currency to the error. It is John Bull, in short, that has most sorely moved the spirit of Brother Jonathan.

That sturdy personage is no favorite, indeed, nearer home, nor is the dislike of him, among his continental neighbors, to be dated only from the era of Lord Castlereagh. Long before that time he had acquired the unlucky fame of over pertinacious nationality; would quarrel with the skies of Italy for being too bright, and with his neighbors of France for being too gay; and, with that insular prejudice, which the most philosophical of his own historians has remarked in him, was always mightily inclined to think that there was little worth having out of England. Now we cannot allow the wealth of our kinsman to be an apology for his ill manners; and it is with a kind of amazement, that we see him wandering over the world, and every where piquing himself on sulllying his national reputation with his individual peculiarities, and, above all, by a vulgarity, which,

making every allowance for the vapory sky he was born under, is quite incomprehensible.

But if our elder brother regards with scorn all deviations from his own standard of notions, even in those who speak a different tongue, and live under different laws from his own, he suffers a sort of angry surprise, when he sets foot on these shores of his own planting.—Here every thing is at once *aliud et idem*, the same, yet not exactly the same, with what he has been accustomed to see at home. Where language, dress, manners, and modes of all sorts, are wholly different, comparison is less easy, or their respective merits must be adjusted by that general fitness of things, which always leaves much to be said on both sides. But here, where he sees a prevailing similarity to his own institutions, and where the general imitation on one part seems an implied acknowledgment of superiority on his, the particular differences, arising out of physical and moral circumstances, are apt to strike him rather as awkward resemblances, than as intended deviations. He is less lenient towards them for much the same reason, that he ridicules more unspareingly a Scotchman's or an Irishman's blunders, in English, than those of a Spaniard or an Italian.—It is pretty obvious, in short, without recurring to more serious causes of difference, why we should meet less grace at the hands of England, than of countries, which, having fewer affinities with ourselves, might seem at first, less likely to appreciate us fairly.

In justice, however, it must be owned, that a part of all this must be set down to ignorance. There is, for instance, a strange incapacity of learning American geography in John Bull; an appellation, by the way, which we bestow on him so often, not in the spirit of reproach, but because, for some reason or other, he seems to take a pride in it. We do not refer now to any particular mistake, as when his reviewers enumerate Philadelphia among the States, or his poets make the aloe indigenous in Pennsylvania—but to the general inability which he seems to labor under, of distinguishing one part of our country from another, and of conceiving that they may have different shades of culture, manners, and civilization. To him it is all a single point, a wilderness without limits or distinction. He thinks, we believe, that the buffalo runs wild in Boston, and a murder on our remote frontier is enough to give him an ill opinion of the police of New-York. An American could not blunder more, were he to fancy that half naked Highlanders walk about brandishing their claymores in Regent Street. He seems quite to forget, that when our progenitors left his shores, they left it with the same refinements that he himself had, or, to use the language of our author, that "though our country is new, yet its civilization is old." It should not seem incredible, that a country, planted by civilized Englishmen two centuries ago, should have made considerable advances since. These reflections ought to calm the alarms of any worthy dowagers, whose sons may hereafter have the rashness to bethink them of a tour among the North American Indians; and may perhaps serve to explain how it happens, that a country where men *gouge*, and stab, and shoot, and play the "regulator," should have policed cities and well dressed women, and balls, and assemblies, and operas.—But in truth we give ourselves quite too much concern about this matter. Time will tell all the truth at length, and place us in the true light, however our critics may darken the picture on the one hand, or we ourselves seek to throw in false glares on the other. For it may be, that we sometimes put forth exorbitant pretensions; and while enjoying that general content and competence, which seem destined to exist but at one stage in the progress of a community, would claim credit for refinements, which are purchased mostly at the price of too abundant population, of inequality of property, and of all the unpalatable fruits of these to the less fortunate classes of luxuriant states.

Leaving, therefore, our English kinsmen to correct their prepossessions at leisure, our readers may be curious to know in what light we appear to the native of a country, much more widely remote both in situation and manners.—The gentleman to whom the work is attributed, whose title stands at the head of this article, is well known in the U. States, where he resided and travelled during several years, at different periods, and where his situation and associations were certainly very favorable to just observation. On some points, indeed, it is hardly to be expected, that the subject of a monarchical government will take the tone we could wish. His "Sketch," however, and it is a mere

sketch, will, on the whole, lose him no favor with the moderate and impartial. It adds nothing, to be sure, to our stock of facts concerning ourselves, but it has, at least, the merit of being generally correct; and if the reflections, which are judicious and temperate, have no very striking novelty, this circumstance itself serves to show, that their author has associated intimately with us, and thus become familiar with topics, which are frequent in our political and social circles. Perhaps the best compliment we can pay him is to say, that, fortunately placed as he was for collecting the materials, we should have been well pleased to see his *glance (aperçu)* extended to more numerous and minute details.

From the Worcester Magazine.

ROGERS HERMAN,

Who was alike distinguished as a profound statesman and jurist, was born at Newton, Mass. on the 19th of April 1721. His parents were obscure but worthy citizens, and he had no better education than the slender and limited provisions of a common free school furnished, at that early period. At a suitable age he was apprenticed to a Shoemaker, having chosen that trade as the business of his life, and continued to labour in this occupation until after he was twenty two. He, however, had a strong and ardent thirst after knowledge, and employed every moment which could be spared from his other avocations in the acquisition of knowledge. It is even said that while labouring he constantly kept a book by him. In 1743, having lost his father, he with his mother removed to New Milford, in the then colony of Connecticut. Here he was associated with his brother in mercantile business, which gave him a better opportunity to gratify his taste for intellectual improvement; for it appears he made such advances in the severer studies of mathematics, that in 1745, he was appointed surveyor of the county of Litchfield, and gained some celebrity in making the necessary calculations for almanacs. These facts would be hardly worth mentioning, except as they show how a powerful mind developed itself unaided by instruction. His clear and comprehensive views of subjects seemed to recommend him to some pursuit in life which would give a more extended field for intellectual exertion, and his friends urged him to embrace the profession of law. He accordingly commenced the study, and, in 1754, was admitted an attorney and counsellor. In 1755 he was chosen to represent New Milford in the colonial assembly, and was elected several years in succession. He soon attained to eminence in his profession, and in 1759, was elevated to the bench of the Common Pleas for Litchfield. In 1761, he left that county and removed to New Haven, where he was soon elected a representative, and in 1765 was raised to the bench of Common Pleas for the county of New Haven. In 1766, he was chosen by the people of Connecticut an assistant, and in the same year was made a Judge of the Supreme Court. He continued to be returned at every successive election an assistant for seventeen years, and remained on the bench of the Supreme Court until 1789, when he resigned his seat. In 1774 he was elected a member of the first Congress, and was continued either a member of the house or senate until his death, in 1793. His name is among those who subscribed the declaration of Independence. Such is a mere outline of the public services of one of the fathers of this country.

To do justice to a name so conspicuous, to point out in detail the able and faithful manner in which he performed the various and burthensome public duties which devolved upon him, would require a biographical notice that would swell into a volume, and few men deserve a volume more, or would fill it better. He was a man of plain, unostentatious manners, but firm and unwavering in his opinions. He discharged the duties of the various offices which he held, to the great satisfaction of the public, and with great honor to himself.—His judgment was clear, and so remarkably correct that his colleagues in Congress have said, he never, in all the perplexities of that body, cast a wrong vote. He was more distinguished for his accurate, comprehensive views of subjects, than for his eloquence; hence he was much employed on committees in the investigation of the most complex and difficult matters; and his opinions were always received with great deference and respect. Of the high estimation in which he was held there needs no other proof than the facts that he was elevated by the people of Connecticut to almost every office within their gift. Of the fidelity and ability with which he discharged his public duties, there needs

no better proof than his re-election to all offices he would consent to take, as long as he would accept them.

On the whole, Roger Sherman was no common man, but seemed to be fitted to the times in which he lived. He was no demagogue; but a friend to the rights of man, and an enemy to the usurpation of political power. He stood forth, in times of great peril, the advocate of his distressed country, & to him and others who had minds that could not be appalled by disaster nor intimidated by threats, must we attribute the blessings we enjoy as a free and independent nation. In 1793, he died at New Haven, and a monument is erected to his memory in the principal burying place of that city.

From the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN:—We have got into some little confusion. I will tell you the story as briefly as I can; and perhaps, as you live at the Seat of Government, and consequently where the wisdom of the nation is, or soon will be, collected, you will be able to give us some advice in our present perplexity. You must know, that we are a thick settled, and, as we think, a genteel, community, living on good terms with our families, and each other. Being brought up in the old superstitious way, we had with considerable pains and expense built a small neat church, and induced a parson, who, by-the-by, was what is called a pious good man, and by keeping school, in addition to the little salary we gave him for preaching, did very well, and was content, and so were we, except when we thought he enforced too closely what is called the moral law, and the troublesome principles enjoined by the Christian system. But of these bigoted and superstitious restraints we were happily released by the new lights that were shed upon us by the new lights that were shed upon us by the unanswerable writings and essays of Messrs. SMITH and SCHULTZ. We very soon drove our parson away, as no longer useful, and converted our little church into a dancing room, by taking away the pews and making an orchestra of the pulpit, and were getting along under this blaze of new light very well.

But we soon found, to our great joy, that this was but the beginning of our emancipation from a slavery entailed upon us by our poor, blind, and superstitious forefathers. Some numbers of an excellent paper, called "The New Harmony Gazette," were sent to me by a friend. I read them over, first, in the presence of my wife. She listened to them with attention, and appeared to be pleased with their novelty, and, indeed, I confess I was charmed with them myself, although I can assure you we had lived together very comfortably for twelve years, and had half a dozen children; but no doubt our contentment was more negative than real, never dreaming that the matrimonial vows could be broken at pleasure, or I dare say we should have been very impatient under such *slavish* restraints. Be this as it may, my wife sallied out in the morning to visit her neighbors, and of course mentioned the matter. It soon resulted in an ardent desire in the whole village to hear these papers read, and as the place we had formerly consecrated to religious worship was the most commodious for us all to assemble in, we accordingly met, and the reading of these papers seemed to produce a simultaneous curiosity in the whole assembly, both male and female, to adopt its free and unrestraining principles, and shake off, at once, the only remaining shackles to full and complete emancipation, by permitting each other to change old companions and take new ones, if they pleased! and to jumble together all the property, real and personal, into one great common mass! It so happened, by this new order of things, that I got my neighbor's wife and another got mine, and so generally; but in this new harmonizing delirium of *love*, we had entirely overlooked the *children*, and had it not have been for this trifling circumstance, I dare say—indeed, I have no doubt—we should all be very happy for at least three or four months—or, at any rate, until the next desire of novelty should seize upon us. But, gentlemen, the children—"There's the rub!"

I find, by the new arrangement, that I have got my neighbor's children and he has got mine: for our wives insisted upon each taking their own children—for I can assure you this New Harmony plan does not destroy all natural affection—so that I am father-in-law to half a dozen children, and so *vice versa*, and that each brood are running at large throughout the village. In short, we have lost all restraint over them, and in our unrestrained manner, they will, in the end, overturn our newly organized society, and let in "Old Chaos." Now,

what I wish is, if, on consultation with some of the wise men of the nation, you should not find yourself able to advise us, that you will be so good as to ask Mr. OWEN—for I dare say you know him, and where he lives—what is to be done with the children that now are, and are yet to come?

There are ten thousand other little matters growing out of this new and blended order of things, but they are trifles, and will cure themselves, no doubt, as we advance to perfection, and therefore do not think it worth while to trouble Mr. OWEN about them; and, indeed, many of them will be merged in the successful management of the children.

As to the community of property, I am delighted with it, and have no fears on that head; and I am astonished that all the civilized nations of the earth do not adopt it.

But Mr. Owen gives us the cheering hope that that blessed period is fast approaching. I will just mention my own happy state, and be assured there are many in the same situation. I, for instance, had nothing, and am naturally inclined to idleness, and, by this New Harmonizing scheme, I am now literally revelling upon other men's labor. But (between friends) I would not have every one to know this, or it might be the means of driving me out of this new Paradise.

A FRIEND TO NEW LIGHTS.
First Year of Mental Independence,
Answering to the
1825th Year of Christian Bondage.

Respectable Ancestry.—De Verto, in his history of the Knights of Malta, relates, that a Mahometan leader of an insurrection being questioned in the presence of his army as to the genuineness of his descent—drawing his sword exclaimed, "Here is my father and another and here (scattering a handful of gold among his soldiers)—are all my relations and progenitors." The genealogy of the chief-tain was highly approved of.

American Domestics.—We learn from the Salem Register, that an intelligent foreign gentleman, who brought samples of such of our domestic goods from the West Coast of South America as are saleable there, took them to Waltham, and ascertained the prices at which they could be made. He afterwards took them to Manchester, in England, and found that goods of the same quality could not be afforded there at the prices they are now selling for in this country. They told him they could make goods resembling them, but the quality of the cotton would not be so good. We understand that it has been recommended to send our domestics to Java. We know the English are enabled to come in competition with us in the South American markets only by making goods resembling ours, and that they are in the habit of sending them to this country with the stamps of American Factories on them, so that the most experienced are hardly able to discover the fraud.

Balt. Patriot.

Advantages of Advertising.—In Nov. last, Caleb Roffe lost a valuable diamond, (such as is used by glaziers for cutting glass,) and advertised the same in the Journal, offering a reward to the person who should return it. Several months elapsed, and he gave it up for lost, but a short time since a man from the country called upon him to know if he had lost a diamond, and on presenting the same to him, related the circumstance of his finding it, and the manner he discovered the name of the owner, several months after he had found it, by purchasing an article at a store in this town, done up in part of Journal containing Mr. Roffe's advertisement, which was discovered by his children on perusing it, after it was taken from the article purchased.

Providence Journal.

Last evening an inquest was held by Coronor Aisquith, over the body of John Shipley, at Hause's tavern, Frederick turnpike road, five miles from Baltimore. Verdict of the Jury, that his "death was occasioned by the wheels of a carriage running over his body, supposed to be the Frederictown mail stage." He was lying in the road, supposed to have fallen in a fit, when the stage passed over him; one wheel across his body, one across his leg and thigh, which were both broke, and his breast crushed in—the whole exhibiting a sight appalling to the beholders. This happened just after dark, and we understand an investigation is to be had to ascertain whether the act was occasioned by accident or great carelessness.

Balt. Patriot, Oct. 19.

In Rhode Island, at the late term of the Supreme Court, eighteen petitions for divorce were granted, six continued, and two discontinued.

An Irishman, just from the land of potatoes, His long legs clothed in a pair of red gaiters, By a wag was accosted, with "Holloa, friend Pat," How late by your stockings? pray answer me that," With a Hercules kick, and a face full of fun, He sent him six yards, and said, "Just striking one,

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1826.

The Committee of Instruction for Mecklenburg county, met at Charlotte on Tuesday of the Superior Court; but owing to the non-attendance of several members, no business was transacted. The committee therefore adjourned to meet

Wednesday of the County Court, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Mrs. Emberson's.

HUGH PARKS, Chairman.

JAMES H. BLAKE, Secretary.

disappointment, occasioned by circumstances which we could not control, has not only delayed the publication of the Journal, but compelled us to issue it this week on a half sheet, or not at all. The loss, however, will be altogether ours; as the subscribers to the Journal will receive the full number of papers for the year, exclusive of this half sheet, which is furnished them gratuitously.

A few remarks of ours, in the Journal of October 31, has called forth two columns and a half of comments from the editor of the *North-Carolina Journal*, published in Fayetteville; we think it proper, therefore, if not necessary, to notice some of them. This we shall do as briefly as possible.

"The main design of our remarks," says the editor of the N. C. Journal, "seems to be, to attempt to excite party feelings, and to command Mr. Adams as a good republican." This statement of our design is partly correct, and partly incorrect. It was not our design "to attempt to excite party feelings;" our object was to counteract the sinister designs of others in their attempts to excite these feelings. It is well known to every one else who reads the public papers, if not to the editor of the N. C. Journal, that an influential portion of the opposition to the present administration are indefatigable in their exertions to impress on the public mind the belief, that Mr. Adams was elected on the ruins of the republican party—that his success was a defeat of the republicans and a triumph of the federalists—"that the cause of Mr. Adams is the cause of the federal party"—that those who fell with the father, have risen with the son—that the doctrines and acts of '98 are to be revived, &c. &c.—that those who now oppose the administration and the re-election of Mr. Adams, are genuine republicans of the "old school," who alone can cleanse the "aegaeon stable" of corruption at Washington, and save the country from the "horrors of consolidation." If the editor of the N. C. Journal does not know that these are the constant themes of opposition orators and editors, that these are the arts which they use to mislead the people, to throw suspicion on every measure of the administration and render it unpopular, then, we must say, he is strangely ignorant of past and passing events.

To expose these arts, and strip the opposition of its disguise, was our main design. We would certainly wish, too, "to commend Mr. Adams as a good republican," because we believe him to be such, in the strictest sense of the term. If to devote the best part of his life, and his great abilities, to the service of his country—if a faithful and honorable discharge of all his public duties—if to have possessed the confidence of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe—if these, and numberless other evidences, do not give him a claim to the common property of all true Americans,—the character of a good republican—then we know not where to look for the man who is entitled to it; certainly not among many of those who now urge their exclusive claims to it, nor among others, who would fain make the public believe that their opposition is that of disinterested patriots, and that they, while bandying about the charges of bribery and corruption against their superiors and betters, are themselves without spot or stain.

In calling the editor of the N. C. Journal a federalist, we meant no disrespect to him. We are not among those, if there be any such, who consider the term as a reproach; and we trust we have sufficiently explained above our object in thus designating him. The editor of the N. C.

Journal, however, is of the "party of his country;" & of its sentiments he professes to know something of them; but we suspect his knowledge is very limited, if he imagines, that in relation to the present administration, they are such as he represents them to be.

The editor of the Journal utterly denies that Mr. Adams is the candidate of the federal party. "What federalist," he exclaims, "claims him as the candidate of his party? Indeed, he is none of theirs. He has forfeited all claim to their support." Some of his co-workers, we imagine, will hardly thank him for this: it casts the lie in the very teeth of their assertions. Surely, the editor could not have read the Boston Circular; or he has no confidence in the honesty of his worthy compeers in that ancient capital. It may be, however, that this seeming inconsistency between the advocates of the same cause, is only the development of a concerted plan:—while one class of oppositionists denounces Mr. Adams as a federalist and the candidate of the federal party, in order to excite against him the suspicions of the democratic party; the other is stoutly to deny this, and to represent him as having "forfeited all claim to the support of federalists"; in this way they may hope to render him an object of suspicion to both parties, and deprive him of the confidence of either. But the people are not so easily duped; and such political cunning will fail of its desired effect.

The editor of the N. C. Journal not only denies that Mr. Adams is a federalist, and disputes his claim to the character of a good republican; but he has made our remarks the ground-work of a violent assault on his character, and of disingenuous attempt "to blast his good name, by shedding over it the cold and deadly midews of insinuation." From a fair investigation of his character, and of his public or private conduct, neither Mr. Adams nor his friends have any thing to fear: but what man is safe, when even his most meritorious actions are misrepresented and tortured into crimes, or into errors of the greatest magnitude? Yet such is the treatment which Mr. Adams has almost invariably received from his enemies—such is the *impartiality* which has been meted out to him by the editor of the N. C. Journal, in insinuating a variety of groundless charges against him, by way of interrogation, after the manner of Mr. Ritchie, of the Enquirer. In noticing this portion of his piece, we wish to introduce some extracts and statements, for which, at this time, we have not room; we must therefore defer them until another paper, when we will conclude our remarks, perhaps already too long.

New-York—Partial returns of the elections in this state have been received, which show that the election has been a much closer one than was anticipated.—In 18 counties heard from, Gov. Clinton's majority over Judge Rochester is about 2000. In the Legislature, it is said, the opponents of Gov. Clinton will have a majority.

New-Jersey.—Dr. BATEMAN, a decided friend of the administration, has been elected by the Legislature a Senator of the U. States, in the place of Mr. M'Ilvaine, deceased. He was also elected for six years from the 3d of March, 1827.

A Desperado.—On Saturday, the 18th instant, a most atrocious murder was perpetrated in this county by a man named Robert Yandle; the particulars of which, and of subsequent events resulting from it, we have obtained from the sheriff, and give them as follows:—

On the day above mentioned, Yandle came to his brother-in-law's, John Hartis, against whom he had some spite, and as soon as he entered the house, told him he had come on purpose to kill him. He immediately presented his rifle, which flashed; when Hartis sprung up and seized the rifle, and a considerable scuffle ensued; but Yandle overpowered him, and beat his brains out with the butt of the rifle. He then went to the house of James Morris, whither Hartis's wife had fled, and attempted to kill her; but she fortunately escaped, after being severely wounded by a blow from his rifle, by getting under a small building. Yandle then left the house, and after going about half a mile, met a young man by the name of Fisher, whom he had previously threatened to kill, fired at him and wounded him in the shoulder: Fisher ran, and Yandle pursued, in order to

complete his murderous design; but before he could overtake him, Fisher reached a neighbor's house, almost exhausted from the loss of blood, and Yandle desisted from the pursuit. He then went to the house of Mrs. Hooks, a widow woman, and attempted to lay violent hands on a young lady, who, he suspected, was about to be married to Fisher whom he had previously attempted to kill; but she broke from his grasp, and fortunately succeeded in effecting her escape.

By this time the alarm had been given, and Philemon Morris, Esq. and Capt. Zebulon Morris came on to Charlotte, and made application to Judge Ruffin, who was then here, for authority to apprehend Yandle. He immediately issued a bench warrant, and directed the sheriff to take him, dead or alive. The sheriff started the same night, reached the neighborhood by sun-rise next morning, summoned a guard of about 20 men, surrounded the house of Yandle, where he had shut himself up and armed himself with a rifle and shot gun, and summoned him to surrender. This he positively refused to do, and attempted to fire at a part of the guard out of the garret window; several shots from them, however, but which did not take effect, caused him to retreat from that position. In a short time he made a second attempt, but was again driven back by a fire from the guard. The guard remained secreted behind the spring-house, until the latter part of the day, without being able to effect their object; when the sheriff and the guard agreed to rush upon the house, which was instantly done. He was again summoned to surrender; but he replied, that he knew he would have to die if he gave himself up, and he would rather die than than surrender. He then made several attempts to fire, both at the sheriff and guard, and at length put his gun through a crack and snapped it at one of the guard, only a few paces distant; at that instant several of the guard fired at him, through the crack, but unfortunately missed him, and killed a little daughter of his, who was lying in bed. This was the first knowledge which either the sheriff or the guard had, that any other person was in the house besides Yandle—they had supposed he had either murdered his family, or sent them off. But it seems, as they were subsequently informed by his wife, that when his house was surrounded, he put her and his children in bed, covered them up, and declared, if they made the least noise, he would instantly put them to death. In the unfortunate death, therefore, of the little girl, not the least blame can be attached to any one, but the wretched father.

Immediately on the firing of the guard, Yandle dropped his rifle, snatched up the shot gun, rushed out of a door on the opposite side of the house, and fired on the guard within four paces of the muzzle of his gun. At the moment he rushed out, however, two of the guard fired and shot him through; and to this circumstance it is doubtless owing that his fire did not take effect, as the wounds he received caused him to elevate his gun so that the shot passed over the heads of the guard. The remainder of the guard fired instantly, and he fell dead several paces from the door.

We have purposely gone into the details of this melancholy transaction, in order to remove misapprehensions and prevent false reports from getting into circulation.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Mr. Editor: When there is no just ground of complaint against an individual in public or in private life, it is somewhat astonishing to behold the *little arts* which are often resorted to by the envious or disappointed to destroy his reputation and defeat his future hopes. This exhibits human nature in its worst colours, and must be deprecated by the wise and prudent in every community. I have been brought into this train of reflection, by paying some attention to the conduct of the opposition to the present Administration.

The President of the United States, and Mr. Secretary Clay, have been slandered most egregiously; although it may be safely affirmed, that they now stand at the head of incorruptible statesmen and patriots; and their characters remain unblemished in the estimation of all honorable politicians. The sagacious schemes of their enemies have been frustrated—and the people begin to see and correctly appreciate the motives of those who pretend to be their real and exclusive friends. The fact is notorious, that there is no man in America better qualified for the dignified office of President than JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. And what adds very much to his reputation, and must be peculiarly gratifying to every American in principle, is the fact of his having enjoyed the friendship and unlimited confidence of General Washington, and that of every succeeding President of the U. States.—As Americans, we should feel an honest pride in supporting a chief magistrate of our immense republic, whose character and attainments hold such a conspicuous place on the roll of fame. And he will be supported, so long as he continues to pursue that wise and prudent policy which the interests of this country require.

He "stands like Atlas," and acts upon the advice of the great Bard of nature—

"Be just and fear not,
"Let all the ends thou aimest at,
"Be thy country's, thy God's and truth's."

LUCIUS.

To those who are not intimately acquainted with the schemes of the opposition, I would recommend a careful perusal of the letters of "Patrick Henry," and a number of Essays styled the "Torch Light," all published and republished in the *National Journal*.

General Intelligence.

INDIA.

The effect which has been produced in Ceylon by Trial by Jury. By Sir A. Johnston.

The introduction of trial by Jury into the island of Ceylon, and the extension of the right of sitting upon juries to every half cast, as well as to every other native of the island, whatever his cast, or religious persuasion, may be, has afforded all the natives of the country an opportunity, which they never enjoyed before, of publicly exerting their talents, as well as in the administration of justice, as in the protection of the lives, the liberty, and the property of their fellow countrymen; and has consequently afforded them a most powerful motive for the improvement of their education, and for the encouragement of such studies as may invigorate their understandings. The following circumstances may serve as a striking illustration of the advantageous and very popular manner in which a native of India may, while discharging the duties of a jurymen, display the superiority of his talents, and hold out a practical example to his countrymen of the benefits which may be derived by them from a good education. A Brahmin of one of the northern provinces of Ceylon was tried some years ago, by a jury of Brahmins, of the same province, on the charge of having murdered one of his relations, with a view, after his death, of getting possession of his property. All of the witnesses who were examined at the trial, gave such decisive evidence of the prisoner's guilt, that there seemed to be no room for doubt; when a young Brahmin, who was one of the jurors, stated to the court that he entertained considerable doubts of the prisoner's guilt, and therefore requested that all the witnesses might be called back again into court, and he might be permitted to examine them. Although almost every one of the jurors, with the exception of the young Brahmin himself, were fully convinced, from the nature of the evidence which had been given, of the guilt of the prisoner, the court acquiesced in the application. And on the witnesses being brought back again into court, the young Brahmin cross-examined them with such talent and skill, that he in a very short time satisfied his brother jurors, and the people who were present, that all the witnesses who had given such decided evidence against the prisoner, were engaged in a conspiracy against his life; and all the evidence which they had previously given, with such apparent consistency, was utterly unfounded. The prisoner was accordingly acquitted by the jury, without a dissenting voice, and the young Brahmin was publicly applauded for the great acuteness and perseverance with which he had elicited the truth, and confounded the artifices of those who had conspired against the life of the prisoner.

Sir Alexander Johnston, who was Chief Justice, and first member of His Majesty's Council in Ceylon, and who presided in the court on the occasion, was so much struck when the talents which the young Brahmin had displayed throughout the trial, that he sent for him after the trial was over, and asked from him the nature of the education which he had received, and the course of studies which he had pursued. The young Brahmin, in reply, informed Sir Alexander, that he attributed any skill which he might have shown in examining the witnesses at the trial, not so much to the nature of his education, which had been the same with that of most of the other Brahmins, as to the study of a work which he had procured, while he was travelling through the peninsula of India, and which he frequently perused and studied, because it had strengthened his understanding more than any work which he had ever read. Upon examining this work, it was discovered to be a short summary of the "Dialectics of Aristotle," which had been translated from Arabic into Sanscrit, and been copied upon a few palm leaves in the Devanagari character. It occurred to Sir Alexander Johnston, as well as from many other instances of the same sort, which were brought to his knowledge, while he was on Ceylon, that a short treatise on logic, adapted to the understanding, and to the state of education of the people of Ceylon, would suit the taste, and greatly improve the intellectual capacity of the natives of the country. He, therefore, with a view of ascertaining which method of treating the subject, whether that observed by Condillac, or that by Dugald Stewart, would be the most intelligible to them, frequently submitted to some of the ablest men amongst the Hindoos, and the Buddhists, translations of extracts from the little work, "Sur la Logique," by Condillac; and from the greater work, on the "Philosophy of the Human Mind," by Stewart. Finding that the method of treating the subject observed by Stewart, was that which was suited to their comprehension, it was Sir Alexander Johnston's intention, had he remained on Ceylon, to have persuaded the Brahmins and the priests of Buddhoo, to translate into their respective languages such parts of Stewart's "Philosophy of the Human Mind," as they might think best adapted to the capacities of the people; and to have circulated copies, made upon palm leaves, of those passages, amongst such of the natives of the island, as might discover any taste for studies of this nature.

From a late London paper.
Seduction and Suicide.—The sympathies of the inhabitants of Hampstead, and its neighbourhood, have been powerfully excited by one of those melancholy cases of female self-destruction which so frequently occur to startle the public ear. Many of the details have not yet transpired, but a diligent inquiry has brought us acquainted with the following affecting particulars:—The unhappy victim, who had not reached her 17th year, was the daughter of a Mr. Thomas Hynde, a highly respectable farmer, residing not far from Hampstead. It appeared, about four months ago, she had the misfortune to become acquainted with a Captain Nichols, of the Dragoon Guards, at the house of a relative of hers in the city. This gentleman having long mingled in the polished society of the West End, and possessing an intelligent countenance, and a handsome figure, affected to be struck with the beauty and accomplishments of Miss Hynde, and conceived to be introduced by her to the family at Hampstead.—There his attentions became so evident, and his assiduities so marked, that Mr. Hynde thought it prudent to come to an immediate explanation, and that was apparently satisfactory, for the Captain continued his visits more frequently than formerly. Female confidence is known to be excessive; and Miss Hynde apparently reposed herself in the fullest manner on that of Capt. Nichols. Things went on quietly enough until Wednesday evening, when the young lady agreed, at the urgent solicitations of her admirer, to accompany him to the English Opera house. They remained in the theatre till nearly half past nine o'clock, when, on pretence that by staying longer, they would lose the Hampstead coach, they left the place and proceeded at a rapid pace towards the Hay-market. Before the poor girl knew well in what direction she was going, she found herself in an obscure alley off Leicester square. How the Captain reconciled her to accompany him to such a place, is and must remain a mystery; but from the accounts that have transpired, it would seem that he wiled her into a brothel in the neighbourhood. Whatever were the means practised by the Captain, certain it is, that, during her stay, she was plied by a certain deleterious compound which completely bewildered her reason, and made her an easy prey to a designing villain. During the suspension of reason, there can be no doubt but that he effected his diabolical purpose. She lay (according to her own statement) in a death-like stupor for nearly an hour and a half; and, when reason returned, she found herself deserted by her seducer. With great difficulty the fainting girl got out of the house, and commenced her journey homewards, where she arrived about two in the morning, and accounted for her absence, by saying, that she had missed Capt. Nichols in the crowd shortly after leaving the theatre; and her wild and agitated appearance confirmed this artifice. The consciousness of the mischief that had been done to her, preyed deeply on the mind of the unfortunate lady, and induced her to hurry herself prematurely out of a world which had now no charms for her. The calm demeanour, apparently lulled to sleep the suspicion of her parents; for on Monday evening, she was allowed to go to the shop of Mr. Jones, a chemist, when she purchased a large phial of laudanum. She swallowed it to the dregs, about twelve o'clock, when all the family had retired to rest, and about two hours afterwards, they were awakened by a low moaning noise, which proceeded from her bed room. Hurrying thither, the dreadful truth was too plainly revealed to them. Medical aid was applied for, but every effort proved unavailing.—The poison took effect; about six o'clock, she was a stiffened corpse. During the interval that elapsed between the discovery and the surgeon's arrival, the parents learnt from the language of the dying child, the shocking narrative we have now detailed.

An inquest was held, on Wednesday on the body, at the Crown public house, before one of the coroners for Middlesex, and a respectable jury. The evidence resembled, in its main features, the facts we have already detailed. The Coroner, on summing up, strongly commented on the infamous conduct of Capt. Nichols.

The Jury, having viewed the body, brought in a verdict of "Insanity."

From the National Gazette.

We have received the Mexican *Agua* down to the 20th September. It con-

lains no news. The 16th of that month, the anniversary of the cry of Mexican Independence (*el primer grito de Independencia*) was celebrated in the capital and elsewhere, with demonstrations of the liveliest enthusiasm, and the utmost official solemnity. We remark the following article in the *Aguilla* of the 19th:

The recovery of General Vicente Guerrero from a dangerous illness is one of the events which have given most delight to good patriots. The intelligence that Adams and Jefferson, successors, friends and associates of Washington, had died on the anniversary of the Independence of the United States, created a superstitious alarm here with regard to the life of the beloved Guerrero. It was dreaded that he would meet the fate on the anniversary of our Independence, the 16th inst. But it is now hoped that the illustrious General will not be taken from us before he shall have been the head of the nation.

The *Aguilla* of the 17th of September, contains the address of the President of the Republic to the General Congress at the opening of the extraordinary session on the 15th. This document is little more than a simple indication to the body, of the objects which claim their immediate and earnest attention—and of which the chief were, the customs, the finances, the military establishments, and public education. The President announced that the treaties concluded with foreign nations would be submitted to the Congress, and that the Executive "was examining with the greatest care the compacts of the great American Assembly at Panama." The reply of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is plain and sensible, but states nothing which would be interesting to our readers.

From the St. Louis (Miss.) Republican.

Contrary to our anticipations, a treaty of peace, amity, and friendship, was concluded in this city, on the 7th instant, between the Delaware Nation, and their confederates, the Shawnees, Kickapoos, Piankashaws, Weas, Peorias, and Seneca, residing in this State and the Territory of Arkansas, and the several bands of the great and Little Osage Nation. Considerable difficulty was manifested on the part of the Delawares, who were not anxious to come to an adjustment of their differences, some of the chiefs even declared that they never would make peace with the Osages. The tomahawk is, however, for the present, buried; but although all parties appear satisfied, and say "they will keep the peace," it is probable that, ere long, it will again be raised. Situated as the Delawares, &c. now are, in a country without much game, they will continue to encroach upon the hunting grounds of their neighbors, and thus produce new hostilities. It is a singular fact that nearly every nation of Indians between this and the Rocky Mountains are almost constantly at war, the northern with the southern nations. The cause is obvious; it commences with our white hunters, settlers on the frontier, who encroach upon the Indians nearest to them, by killing their game; they, from a principle of self-preservation, upon the next, and thus it extends to the whole. Those more immediately in the vicinity of the whites, being more skilled and better provided for war, although frequently inferior in numbers, succeed in driving their neighbors to the north.

We are informed by Gen. Clark, superintendent of Indian Affairs, that many of the tribes of Indians who have been assembled here for the adjustment of their difficulties, have expressed a wish to exchange their lands, within this state, for land beyond its limits. Their object appears to be, to collect the scattered remnants of their once powerful nations into one family, far from the residence of the white man, and turn their attention to agriculture and the raising of stock. That they will be compelled to resort to this course, before long, is evident, from the scarcity of game; and it is hoped that the government will encourage them in it.

A party of men left here, some months ago, with several Indians, intended for exhibition in Europe, but on their arrival at Philadelphia, the Indians, from fear of crossing the *Big Lake*, or from some other cause, concluded to give up the scheme, and have returned to their native wilds, leaving their white brethren considerably out of pocket, in travelling expenses.

Commodore Porter.—The editor of the *National Gazette* has a letter of the 9th Sept. by which he learns that Com. Porter has reason to be perfectly satisfied with the deportment and dispositions of the Mexican government, and has become a favorite with the officers and seamen of its Navy. With the marine corps he had some difficulty, in the settlement of which he displayed his characteristic energy and decision. He confined ten of the officers in the Castle of Ulloa, and sent the common marines to the Island of *Sacrificios*, supplying their places by well disciplined troops from the land service. The government in Mexico, and the authorities and people in Vera Cruz, gave their warmest approbation to the manner in which he suppressed the attempt to resist his authority. It seems that the colonel of the marines was jealous of him as a foreigner, and contrived to excite the corps to a state of complete mutiny; but he also was succeeded with none other. He also was arrested. The natives of the country

make fine soldiers, while the officers, who are generally descendants of the Spaniards, are not so praiseworthy. The officers of the Navy are, for the most part, of Campeache, and without any mixture of Spanish blood. These are more tractable in every respect.

Commodore Porter was advancing rapidly in his arduous task of establishing good discipline in the Mexican vessels; and, on the whole, a sensible change for the better had taken place. By the side of the Dutch brig of war, which was at Vera Cruz in the first week of September, the comparison is said to have been greatly in favor of the Mexican ships. The latter are to be kept as much as possible at sea. One of the main objects of the government, and of Porter himself, is to create a Navy entirely Mexican—to avoid, whenever it may be practicable, the introduction of any foreign materials. There is a Naval College, at which all the midshipmen now are. This is an important establishment in reference to the end just mentioned.

It is stated in the Democratic Press, that the sloop of war Hornet, Captain Woodhouse, is expected at Philadelphia in a few days, and that Mr. Sergeant will embark in her on his Mission to the Congress near the city of Mexico, about the middle of November. It is not known whether a Minister has been appointed in the place of the late Mr. Anderson.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nashville to a mercantile house in Knoxville.

"Six cents per pound for cotton is spoken of as the price delivered here the ensuing season, and we doubt very much whether the article will be worth more; indeed we should be unwilling to risk more than five cents."

A gentleman in Huntsville, (Ala.) writes to his friends in Knoxville, under date 9th October inst.

"It appears to be the general opinion that the cotton market will open at six to seven cents, and many think a great deal will be sold at five cents."

The official returns made to the office of the Secretary of State of Indiana give to Mr. Blake a majority of twenty-one votes over Mr. Boon, in the late election for a Representative from the first district of that State. Mr. Blake had 5,222 votes; Mr. Boon 5,202; and Mr. Shuler 1,636. This statement removes all the doubts that have been occasioned by the contradictory accounts heretofore given of the result of the election in this district.

Nat. Journal.

Common Drunks.—A man and wife and four other men were recently arraigned at Springfield, Mass. on complaints of the overseers of the poor of that town against them as *common drunks*. They all pleaded not guilty; but upon evidence, five of them were convicted and sent to the house of correction. *Let the good work go on.*

America and England.—The Quebec Gazette intimates, that a rupture between Great Britain and the United States has been rumoured in political circles in England; and that the subjects in discussion between them are not likely to be satisfactorily and amicably adjusted. It mentions also, as prognostics of such rupture, the appointment, in 1824, of Engineers to examine the state of the fortifications in the Colonies; an appeal to the public on the value of the Colonies, inserted in the Quarterly Review, and attributed to one of the above engineers; and the mission of three engineers to superintend objects of defence, now going on with activity in Upper Canada and Bermuda. We know not what degree of second-sight the above reporters and prognosticators possess; but it would require no great depth of prescience to foresee that, in case of serious rupture between the two powers, within six months after, Upper Canada, at least, would become one of the United States.

Bost. Sentinel.

Want of good Husbandry.—At the Catle Show at Concord, (N. H.) premiums were awarded for the best Farms. In relation to one of them, the viewing Committee, in their report, made the following remark:

"This farm appears to be cultivated with great care, and much good judgment in agriculture; but the Committee are of opinion, that the owner is in fault in one essential particular; and they hope that an indirect allusion to it will be sufficient for him to correct the error. There is no commodity on a farm so useful and so pleasing to the farmer—nothing in this life, on which he can so safely rest his hopes of comfort in future years, as a company of healthy, robust, and promising boys. A farmer rarely succeeds well without a wife. A solitary journey is always a tiresome and cheerless one."

Delicate Compliment.—A young lady being addressed by a gentleman much older than herself, observed to him, the only objection she had to an union with him, was the probability of his dying before

her, and leaving her to feel the sorrows of widowhood. To which he made the following ingenious and delicate complimentary reply—"Blessed is the man that hath a virtuous wife, for the number of his days shall be doubled."

Dr. Johnson once observed, in speaking of a weak woman, that it was a miserable thing when the conversation can only be such as, whether the mutton should be boiled or roasted and probably a dispute about that. It is a characteristic of ill informed and self-sufficient persons always to be disputing about trifles.

Definition of a Woman.—A wicked old Greek writer gave the following very sieguldr definit: "Woman is an animal delighting in finery."

Matrimony.—Experience has long pronounced those marriages the happiest, in which the contracting parties are of a condition nearly equal; so that, when the first ardors of love are abated by time, neither can assume a superiority, or think it a condescension to have acceded to the nuptial alliance.

Genius.—"I know of no such thing as genius," said Hogarth to Mr. Gilbert Cooper; "genius is nothing but labor and diligence." Sir Isaac Newton said of himself, "That if ever he had been able to do any thing, he had effected it by patient thinking only."

Remarkable Conversion.—The Hon. Charles W. Byrd, Judge of the United States' District Court in Ohio, has joined the Society of SHAKERS, residing in Mercer county, Kentucky.

Commentator.

Policy of Robespierre.—Robespierre had a confidential physician, who attended him almost to the period when he ascended the scaffold, and who was obliged, *malgre lui*, to dine tete a tete with this monopolizer of human flesh and blood. One day he happened to be with him, after a very extraordinary number had been executed, and amongst the rest, some of the physician's most intimate acquaintances.

The unwilling guest was naturally very downcast, and ill at ease, and could not dissemble his anguish. He tried to stammer out excuses and get away from the table.

Robespierre, perceiving his distress, interrogated him as to the cause. The physician discovered some reluctance to explain.

Robespierre took him by the hand, assured him he had nothing to fear, and added, "Come, doctor, you, as a professional man, must be well informed as to the sentiments of the major part of the Parisians respecting me. I entreat you, my dear friend, frankly to avow their opinion. It may, perhaps, serve me for the future as a guide for governing them."

The physician answered, "I can no longer resist the impulse of nature. I know I shall thereby oppose myself to your power, but I must tell you, you are generally abhorred,—considered the Attila, the Sylla, of the age—a two-footed plague, that walks about to fill peaceful abodes with miseries and family mournings. The myriads you are daily sending to the slaughter at the *Place de Greve* who have committed no crime—the carts of a certain description you have ordered daily to bear a stated number to be sacrificed, directing they should be taken from the prisons, and if enough are not in the prisons, seized indiscriminately in the streets, that no place in the deadly vehicle may be left unoccupied,—and all this without a trial, without even an accusation, and without any sanction but your own mandate—these things call the public curse upon you, which is not the less bitter for not being audible."

"Ah!" said Robespierre, laughing, "this puts me in mind of a story told of the cruelty and tyranny of Pope Sextus the Fifth, who, having one night, after he had enjoyed himself at a bacchanalian supper, when heated with wine, by way of a *bonne bouche*, ordered the first man that should come through the gate of the *Strada del Popolo*, at Rome, to be immediately hanged. Every person at this drunken conclave, nay, all Rome, considered the Pope a tyrant,—the most cruel of tyrants, till it was made known and proved, after his death, the wretched he executed had murdered his father and mother ten years previous. I know whom I send to the *Place de Greve*. All who go there are guilty, though they may not seem so. Go on; what else have you heard?"

"Why, that you have so terrified all descriptions of persons, that they fear even your very breath, and look upon you as worse than the plague; and I should not be surprised, if you persisted in this course of conduct, if something serious to yourself should be the consequence, and that ere long."

Not the least extraordinary part of the story is, that this dialogue between the devil and the doctor took place but a very few hours previous to Robespierre's being denounced by Tallien and Carrere to the National Convention, as a conspirator against the republican cause. In defending himself from being arrested by the guard, he attempted to shoot himself, but the ball missed, broke the monster's jaw-bone only, and nearly impeded his speaking. Singularly enough, it was this physician who was sent for to assist and dress his wounds. Robespierre replied to the doctor's observations, laughing, and in the following language:

"Oh, poor devils! they do not know their own interest. But my plan of exterminating the evil will soon teach them. This is the only thing for the good of the nation; for before you can reform a thousand Frenchmen, you must first lop off half a million of these vagabonds, and if God spare my life, in a few months there will be so many the less to breed internal commotions, and disturb the general peace of Europe."

Lamball's Secret Memoirs of the French Court.

DIED.

In this town, on the 5th instant, Margaret Elizabeth, infant daughter of Wm. H. and Elizabeth M. Wriston, aged one year, six months and thirteen days.

In this country, on the 12th inst. Mrs. Ann Sharp, relic of the late Richard Sharp, aged about 50 years.

In this country, at the residence of Mrs. Smartt, on the 11th inst. Miss Ann Cowan, a most amiable and interesting young lady, aged about 16.

On the 18th, in this town James, son of James H. Blake, Esq. aged about two years.

In this country, on Friday evening, the 20th of October last, Margaret H. Walker, in the twentieth year of her age, after four or five days of the most acute suffering. She expired without a groan; leaving two brothers and five sisters, with a large circle of relations and friends, to lament their irreparable deprivation. Thus has departed, at an age when she might have rationally looked forward to many years of activity and usefulness, the affectionate sister, the patient, amiable and pious young lady.

Notice.

I WILL prosecute, to the utmost rigor of the law, any person who will trade or purchase any article of produce from my negroes, without a written permit from myself. I will also prosecute any person that may hire or employ any of my negroes to do any labour, either by night or day, without my permission; and I will give twenty-five dollars reward for information to the conviction of any person who may be found violating the above notice.

SAMUEL M'COMB,
Charlotte, Nov. 16, 1826.—3t'12.

Right Wrongs No Man.

I AM compelled to have money. No indulgence do I expect, nor any indulgence will I give. If you owe me, now is the time to discharge the debt. I find the longer some people are indulged, the more they look for it; but a game of this kind, I never play. If any man can work without tools, a merchant can buy goods without money; but who will admit this? I intend going to Charleston in a few days, for what to purchase goods. Hence the necessity for all to pay me. If you do not, you will receive a tap upon your shoulders, which will have some cost attached to it.

J. D. BOYD.

Nov. 24, 1826.—3t'10.

Notice.

ALL those who are indebted to the late firm of Kendrick and Abernathy, or to myself individually, are earnestly requested to call on me during the week of our next County Court, and make payment in *Cash*, or make such arrangement as will be satisfactory. If it were in my power to give longer indulgence, I would do so with pleasure; but that is out of the question and should not be expected.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, Nov. 15, 1826.—2t'9.

Notice.

ON Tuesday, the 5th of December next, there will be sold, at the late residence of Wm. Alexander, deceased, the following property, vix:—Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Hay, Fodder and Oats; 36 bales of Cotton, one set of smith tools, farming utensils, household furniture, his library of books, together with other articles not enumerated. Where due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given, by

A. ALEXANDER,

Nov. 11, 1826.—2t'9 P. ALEXANDER.

35 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th instant, his negro man, named ELIS. Ellis is 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, stout, well made, and a little inclined to be bow legged; has very bushy hair, especially before and speaks tolerably quick.

He took with him a blue broad cloth coat, about half worn, with gilt buttons, with these words on the under part, "W. Wallis, treble Orange;" a vest of the same cloth as the coat, with buttons covered with the same; a short jacket and pantaloons filled with wool; a shot gun with full stock, shivered at the muzzle, with the fore thimble off. The gun has the second lock to her; carried also, a new black Hat, rather small for him, with Lafayette's name in it. Is a tolerable shoemaker, carried a shoe knife and some other shoemaker's tools; he can spell a little, and I think will attempt to pass as a free fellow, and in all probability will aim for the non-slave holding states.

Ellis was raised in Montgomery county, N. C. by Mr. Wyatt Randall.

Any person who will apprehend said negro and bring him to me, two miles above Sneedborough, Anson county, N. C. shall receive the above reward; or 20 Dollars, if confined in any jail so that I get him.

Address the subscriber at Morven Post Office, Anson county, N. C.

DANIEL COOK.

Cheraw, Nov. 9, 1826.—2t'9.

Land for Sale.

WILL be sold, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the Monday of our next County Court, the following land, viz.—about two hundred acres, lying on the west side of Beattie's Ford, three miles from Charlotte; about acres, joining the land of Samuel M'Comb, Wm. Rudisill, near Charlotte; also a back lot unimproved and handsomely situated near the Academy; all belonging to the estate of Zenas Alexander, deceased. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when the terms will be known. Due attendance, by A. W. ALEXANDER, Esq.

Nov. 16, 1826.—2t'9.

Notice.

THAT on Tuesday of the County Court, the Court-House in Charlotte, will be Public Vendue, a tract of land lying waters of Mallard creek, adjoining the A. Henderson and others. The tract was formerly the property of Wilson, now belongs to Maj. R. W. Smith, an authorized to sell. It is land of forty acres, and contains about two hundred acres. It will be sold upon a credit of WM. J. ALEXAN

Nov. 15, 1826.—1w.

Strayed Away.

FROM the subscriber's farm in Cabarrus county, on the 20th of October, ultimo, a chestnut-colored HORSE, about 14 hands high, with a bold face, a glass eye, and all four of his feet white, the white extending nearly to his knees. Any person who will give me information of said horse, shall be liberally rewarded for his trouble, and all expenses paid. Information on the subject, if sent by mail, may be directed to Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C.

MOSES W. MOORE.

Nov. 6, 1826.—3t'10.

State of North-Carolina.

LINCOLN COUNTY.
David Blalock, Petition for Divorce.
Nancy Blalock.
I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to her, that she make her personal appearance before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next court to be held for the said county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on